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JUN 26 1950

Mimeographed Bulletin #12

December 10, 1942

USE OF BLOOD PLASMA ON THE BATTLEFIELD

Answer to war's greatest killers. In: Fortune, vol.26, no.4, October 1942, p.30-32.

The greatest killers on the battlefield are shock and hemorrhage. Blood transfusion by means of blood plasma constitutes the most effective way to combat these. This article describes the nature and the processing of plasma for this purpose.

Better blood transfusions. In: Science Digest, vol.12, no.5, November 1942, p.51-52.

Discusses the use of blood albumin for preventing and remedying shock which is the greatest menace to a wounded soldier.

Concentrated blood plasma most effective for shock. In: Science News Letter, vol.41, no.25, p.396.

Report on a speech by Dr. Virgil H. Moon, professor of pathology at Jefferson Medical College, before the American Society of Clinical Pathologists in Philadelphia. Explains blood plasma's successful fight against shock.

Giant blood bank, by J. N. Miller. In: Hygeia, vol.19, no.2, February 1941, p.107-109+

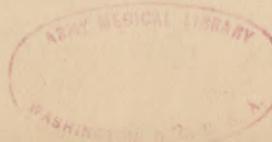
About the work of the American Red Cross in organizing volunteer blood donors.

Handbook of the Hospital Corps United States 1939, by U.S. - Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. Chap.12, section 3, Blood grouping and matching. 1939. p.856-862. 610.2-906

Contains a brief history of blood transfusion, blood classification schemes and technique of blood grouping.

Life by the pint, by Quentin Reynolds. In: Collier's, vol.108, no.20, November 15, 1941, p.13+

Describes the work of the Soviet Central Institute of Blood Transfusion in Moscow and its Director, Andre Bogdassarov. Points out how many women give their blood as the most significant contribution they can make to save their husbands, brothers, sons, and sweethearts.



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The miracle of plasma, by Edith Roberts. In: Hygeia, vol.18, no.12, December 1940, p.1070-1076.

Discusses the meaning, importance and use of blood plasma in the treatment of traumatic shock, the most frequent cause of death on the battlefield, and to civilians in bombed cities as well.

Powdered blood plasma may replace blood banks. In: Science News Letter, vol.38, no.16, October 19, 1940, p.243.

Describes the nature of the dried plasma developed by Dr. Strumia at the Bryn Mawr Hospital, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania.

Red medicine. In: Time, vol.40, no.21, November 23, 1942, p.70-71.

Deals with new discoveries and techniques in Russian medicine in general, and discusses also the importance and effectiveness of blood plasma on the battlefield. Every Red Army nurse carries $6\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of blood, needle and filter to make a blood transfusion even before the wounded soldier is taken behind the lines.

Remember Pearl Harbor! by Blake Clark. N. Y., Modern Age Books. 1942. p.70-83. 929.2139969-245

Vivid description of the importance of blood plasma on this battlefield. Because it was available for immediate treatment of the wounded soldiers and sailors in Pearl Harbor, the death rate from burns was very low.

Resuscitation; equipment, organization, training and procedures, by Great Britain - War office. 1941. 56p. 615.65-442

Tells about transfusion techniques in the British Army. Written for military personnel.

The story of plasma; blood transfusion by remote control, by John Pfeiffer. In: Harper's Magazine, vol.185, no.1109, October 1942, p.518-525.

Reviews the story of the discovery, experiments and use of dried plasma. Describes the treatment of burns of those wounded at Pearl Harbor. Discusses the preparations of the United States Army and Navy in obtaining, storing, and using blood plasma.

Technical manual on citrated human blood plasma; detailing its procurement, processing, and use, by U. S. - Office of Civilian Defense. 1942. 4lp.

This title is announced as available early in January 1943. No copies were at hand at the time this list was compiled.

Technical manual on the preservation and transfusion of whole human blood, by U. S. - Office of Civilian Defense. 1942.
31p.

This title is announced as available early in January 1943.
No copies were at hand at time this list was compiled.

Your blood can save a soldier! by Myron Stearns. In: Hygeia, vol.20, no.4, April 1942, p.254-256+

Popular account why transfusion is needed to save persons suffering from shock. Contains the story of sailor Frontakowski seriously injured when the American destroyer, "Kearney", was torpedoed in the Atlantic Ocean and the miracle of his rescue by blood plasma. Tells of the life-saving factor plasma was in the Pearl Harbor disaster on December 7, 1941, when 96 out of 100 wounded were saved by this miracle.

Your blood goes to war, by C. H. Ellis, Jr. and R. E. S. Thompson. In: The Saturday Evening Post, vol.214, no.44, May 2, 1942, p.26-27+

The miracle of discovery and use of the liquid, frozen, dried, and albumin plasma is told in stirring stories. Tells specifically how it was used in saving sailors who were wounded at Pearl Harbor and in the torpedoing of the "Kearney".

ADDENDA

Adventure in blood transfusion, by B. M. Bernheim. N.Y., Smith and Durrell. 1942. 182p. 615.65-146

Non-technical history of the discovery and use of blood transfusion. Chapters 17 and 18, p.163-182, indicate very briefly experience with its use in World War I and in the early days of World War II.

